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his sixth birthday, instead of being counted as five years old during the twelve months nearest to his fifth birthday, as is sometimes done in standardization. A definite statement from the authors would have served to clarify this doubtful point.

The medians and percentiles, in terms of which the norms are calculated, are based on a total of fifteen hundred and twenty cases, but the number of subjects at age five is very small. As in all standardizations which are of value, the point of view is behavioristic throughout, no *a priori* judgments being made by the investigators as to which moves should be considered correct, and which incorrect. The performance is finally scored in terms of the kinds of moves made, the factor of time being neglected. As a result of the research, the psychologist is provided with norms which may be used as a year scale, a point scale, or a percentile scale.

The authors are able to report that this test is excellently adapted for children at all ages, and to some extent for adults; that there are no sex differences in performance; that, as would be expected from previously published results of general intelligence tests, children from good or medium environment are better performers than are children from poor environment; and that accelerated pupils do better than retarded pupils. All of these results tend to give confidence in the validity of the test. The correlation of the performance at each age with that at every other age shows the relative difficulty of the various moves to be approximately the same for children of all ages.

It is desirable that many more tests may be thus adequately standardized in the near future. Psychologists have been diligent in devising tests, rather than in standardizing them. The clinician, however, calls not for ingenious and interesting devices, but for instruments of precision. It is to be hoped that Professor Pintner and his collaborators may continue to add to their already extensive service in this field.

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## JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. January 1918. *Some Mathematical Aspects of the Binet-Simon Tests* (pp. 1-12): FRANCIS N. MAXFIELD. - The result of the child's performance is the score and it must be interpreted. An analysis of the results of several workers is given and a list of references appended. *The Measurement of Intelligence: Six Hundred and Fifty-three Children Examined by the Binet and Porteus Tests* (pp. 13-31): S. D. PORTEUS.

—Several conclusions are drawn from the results with normal and feeble-minded children. The relation between the two tests is fairly constant: about 70 per cent. test within one year of the Binet age. *Freshman Tests at the State University of Iowa* (pp. 32–46): IRVING KING and JAMES McCrory. —Two hundred and seventy-six women and 268 men in the university were tested freshmen year. Eight tests were used and they show fairly good correlation with academic work the first semester. The median performances of the boys slightly excels that of the girls in six of the eight tests. Sex differences in mental functionings are negligible as far as these mental tests are concerned. *Editorial. Notes and News. Publications received.*

Loeb, Jacques. *Forced Movements, Tropisms, and Animal Conduct.* Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1918. Pp. 209. \$2.50.

*Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society. New Series, Vol. XVIII.* London: Williams and Norgate. 1918. Pp. iv + 655. 20s. net.

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#### NOTES AND NEWS

THE following is the preliminary announcement of the plan for this year's meeting of the American Philosophical Association:

"The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Philosophical Association will be held at Cambridge, Mass., on December 27 and 28, in acceptance of the invitation of the president and of the department of philosophy of Harvard University. The sessions will begin on Friday morning and will continue through Saturday afternoon.

"In order that there may be a full attendance at the first session of the meeting, it is suggested that members plan to arrive on Thursday in time for informal meeting in the evening.

"In accordance with the plan adopted at the last meeting of the association, the executive committee has chosen for the main topic of this year's meeting the subject "Vitalism and Mechanism," and has appointed as the leader of the discussion Professor R. F. A. Hoernlé, of Harvard University, who in turn has chosen Professors L. J. Henderson, of Harvard University, H. S. Jennings, of Johns Hopkins University, W. T. Marvin, of Rutgers College, and H. C. Warren, of Princeton University. Abstracts of the leaders' papers will be found in the JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS, Vol. XV., No. 17 (August 15, 1918), and a bibliography of the topic in the same JOURNAL, Vol. XV., No. 20 (September 26, 1918). The full papers will be found in the forthcoming (November) number of *The Philosophical Review*.